The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,301.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17. 1787.

THEATRE, DUNDEE.

By his Majesty's Servants, from the Theatre-Royal, Edinburgh.

FROM the unbounded applause with which the Comic Opera of ROBIN HOOD was received, and its being the particular request of several Ladies and Gentlemen,

It will be Repeated on Wednesday next, Sept 20.

Which will be the last time of performing it this season.

To which will be added, a Comedy in Two Acts, called,

CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

And on FRIDAY, a Comedy, written by Dryden, and altered by Garrick, called,

AMPHITRION;

OR, THE

TWO SOSIA's.

Sosia, Mr WILSON.

In Act IV. A MASQUE.

GENUINE DUTCH QUILLS.

JUST IMPORTED,

A Quantity of very well-dressed

DUtch Quills, from 3s. to 16s. per Hundred—To be sold by

JAMES SIMPSON,

Stationer and Bookseller at the Cross, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

All Kinds of WRITING PAPERS by the best English manufacturers, and all other articles in the Stationary branch, on moderate terms, for ready money.

*** Gentlemen of the law will find their advantage in taking this opportunity to lay in their winter stock of papers, which are superior, at their prices, to most in the market.

Edinburgh, 13th September 1787.

ANOTHER General Meeting of the SCHOOLMASTERS of SCOTLAND was held here this day, for the further consideration of their Augmentation Scheme.—The following abstract of their Minutes is published by their appointment; and the Schoolmasters are appointed to pay proper attention to it, as no other information is to be expected.

The meeting unanimously continued John Wilson, schoolmaster of South-Leith, preses; and James Davidson, schoolmaster of Dalmeny, clerk.—Settled accompts as formerly with the said John Wilson, who had been appointed treasurer by last general meeting.—Received from him the ballance of *Ten Pounds and One Penny* Sterling, and a satisfactory account of the proceedings of last year's committee.

Declared, that the schoolmasters still wish to be put only on the same footing in society as they were at their first establishment, in order to be equally useful; that they will thankfully accept of whatever relief Parliament shall judge their present distressed situation requires; and that they never intended to make application to Parliament, without the knowledge of the Landed Interest.

Continued former appointments, with respect to consulting Heritors and Royal Burghs,—payment of arrears, &c. &c.—Appointed the members of last year's committee, and Messrs. [illegible] Gillies, schoolmaster of Hamilton, Gowans of St Vigeans, Kinniard of Cambuslang, and Turcan of Tranent, (any two of them with the preses to be a Quorum,) to be this year's committee, with the same powers and instructions which were given to former committees; and their stated meeting to be held to-morrow, and on the first Saturday of January, April, and July next, and on the day immediately preceding next general meeting, at five o'clock afternoon, in the preses' house at Leith.

Appointed the said John Wilson again treasurer, and delivered to him the above-mentioned ballance of *Ten Pounds and One Penny* Sterling, to be accounted for as formerly.

Appointed next General Meeting to be held in the High School, Edinburgh, upon the second Thursday of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight years, at ten o'clock forenoon. (Signed) JOHN WILSON Preses.

JAMES DAVIDSON Clerk.

COWGATE INN,

EDINBURGH.

PAtrick Heron, from the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow, takes this opportunity to inform the Public, that he has lately purchased that large and elegant HOUSE in the COWGATE formerly possessed by the Antiquarian Society, and fitted it up in such a stile, that, for elegance and taste, none can exceed it, for its size, in this place. The house of itself is so situated for quietness (being detached from the street), that strangers are free of all noise of carriages and other disturbances.

P. Heron flatters himself, that the attention he has for many years past paid to the Nobility and Gentry who frequented his house will induce his friends to continue their former favours; and he begs leave to inform the public, that he will exert himself with the greatest assiduity to procure a share of their favour in his new situation.

As his house is within a minute's walk of the Cross, in a most centrical situation, and calculated for the purposes both of an inn and tavern, he hopes to merit the favour of the public in both lines of business. Among other conveniencies he has fitted up a room of near 40 feet in length for the accommodation of large companies or public meetings; and it will answer exceedingly well for private BALLS to such of his friends as shall be pleased to favour him in that line, to which he means to pay particular attention in the course of the ensuing winter.

N. B. Post chaises and careful drivers on the shortest notice.

FOR LONDON,

The Lovely Mary,

ALEXANDER GORDON Master,

(for WILLIAM BEATSON,)

Lying in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and sails from Leith roads on Wednesday the 19th September.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, at 'change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house in Leith.

The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE DIANA,

ALEXANDER YOUNG Master,

For James Ritchie,

Now lying at Miller's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, and all places adjacent in the Frith of Forth, deliverable at Leith, will sail the 26th September instant.

A Pointer Bitch Found.

ONE day last week, a POINTER BITCH, with brown head and ears, and brown spots on her body, followed a gentleman betwixt Edinburgh and Kirkliston.—As no advertisement has yet appeared enquiring after her, this notice is given that the owner may claim her within fourteen days from this date, otherwise she will be sold to pay expences.

Apply at the Printing-Office.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Sheriff-substitute of Dumfries-shire having appointed Friday the 21st September current, and each of the three succeeding Fridays, for examining THOMAS NIVISON in Burn, in the parish of Morton, and shire of Dumfries, in order that a full discovery of his effects and debts may be made:—This is therefore to request the creditors of the said Thomas Nivison, to meet within the Sheriff clerks Office in Dumfries, upon each of the days before named, that they may put such questions as are proper for leading to a full discovery of his estate.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON Merchant in Fortrose.

MR WALTER ROSS the present trustee on the said Alexander Robertson's sequestrate estate, hereby intimates his resolution of resigning the office of trustee, and requires the whole creditors of the said Alexander Robertson to meet at Fortrose, and within the house of Bernard Williamson vintner there, on Tuesday the 23d of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to accept of his resignation, and chuse another trustee or trustees on the sequestrate estate, in terms of the act of parliament.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of CHARLES CUMING Merchant in Inverness.

CAMPBELL MACKINTOSH Writer in Inverness, trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Charles Cuming, having made up a state of the bankrupt's debts and effects in terms of the statute, and laid the same before a meeting of the creditors held at Inverness on 25th August 1786, it was then resolved, in respect the bankrupt's subjects had been disposed of upon long credit, that the first dividend could not take place on the 18th November 1786, when the year from the period of sequestration expired, as directed by the act of parliament.

The trustee now gives notice, that the states of the bankrupt's effects that have been converted into money, and a state of the debts which have been proved and lodged, with a scheme dividing the free produce thereof among the several creditors, for the first and second distributions, lie with him open for their inspection as directed by the statute; and that a General Meeting of the creditors is to be held at Inverness, within the house of George Berverly vintner there, upon Monday the 19th day of November 1787, at 12 o'clock noon, being the next lawful day after the elapse of two years from the date of the said sequestration, to give such orders as may appear necessary for the future management; and to receive their first and second dividends of the funds of the bankrupt.

All which this intimation is given in terms of the statute. CAMP. MACKINTOSH.

Inverness, Sept. 13. 1787.

London, 12th Sept. 1787.

Narrative relative to the Duel between Sir JOHN MACPHERSON *and Major* JAMES BROWNE, *authenticated by Lieutenant Colonel* A. Murray, *who attended Sir* John Macpherson, *and by Major* R. E. Roberts, *who attended Major* Browne, *in the Field.*

ON Saturday the 8th instant, Major Roberts left the following note for Sir John Macpherson, at the Royal Hotel:

"Major Roberts did himself the honour to wait on Sir John Macpherson, wishing to communicate a circumstance of business to him. If Sir John will be so obliging as to intimate at what time he may be spoken to, Major Roberts will call upon him. A servant shall attend for an answer this evening."

Sir John wrote a card in answer, informing the Major, that he would see him the next morning at breakfast at nine o'clock.

On the 9th, about the hour appointed, Major Roberts waited on Sir John Macpherson, and delivered to him a letter from Major Browne in these words:

"SIR, *Harley-street, Sept.* 8. 1787.

"The publication made by your authority in the Calcutta Gazette of May 12. 1785, being calculated to convey an imputation of the most criminal kind on my character, I must, in justice to my own honour, so undeservedly injured, insist on receiving an apology, as public as the injury.

"The gentleman who delivers this is my friend, and will explain my sentiments at large.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES BROWNE.

Sir John Macpherson, Bart."

The following is a copy of the publication in the Bengal Gazette alluded to in Major Browne's letter, which, though not delivered by him to Sir John, till after the duel was over, is inserted in this place for the sake of connection:

"We have authority to inform the public, that on the 7th of this month, the Governor General received from the Emperor Shah Allum, and Maha Rajah Madage Scindia, an official and solemn disavowal, under their respective seals, of demands which were transmitted by them, on Mr Macpherson's accession to the government, for the former tribute from Bengal.

"The demands for the tribute were transmitted through Major Browne, and made immediately upon his recal from the Court of Shah Allum, but without any communication of the subject to Mr Anderson.

"Mr Anderson was immediately instructed to inform Scindia, that his interference in such demands would be considered in the light of direct hostility, and a breach of our treaty with the Mahrattas; and Shah Allum was to be informed, that the justice of the English to his illustrious House could never admit the interference or recommendation of other powers, and could alone flow from their voluntary liberality.

"A disavowal of claims advanced unjustly and disrespectfully, was insisted upon, and we are authorised to declare, that Mr Anderson's conduct in obtaining that disavowal was open and decided, and highly honourable to him as a public minister. He acted in conformity to the orders of Government even before he received them. He founded his remonstrances on a short letter which he had received from the Governor General, and upon circumstances which passed in the presence of Scindia at Shah Allum's Durbar, as Major Browne was taking his leave.

"The effects which Mr Anderson's remonstrance produced are very satisfactory and creditable to Government; and such explanations have followed on the part of Scindia, as must eventually strengthen our alliance with the Mahrattas, expose the designs of secret enemies, and secure the general tranquillity of India."

When Major Roberts delivered Major Browne's letter of the 8th to Sir John Macpherson, he shewed him the form of the apology required by Major Browne from Sir John, but he did not then leave it, as he had not directions for that purpose.

Sir John rejected the proposition, and desired Major Roberts to acquaint Major Browne, that he, Sir John, would not make any apology to an individual for any part of his public conduct, and he wrote to Major Browne to the same purpose, as follows:

"*Royal Hotel, Pall Mall, 9th Sept.* 1787.

"Sir—Major Roberts has delivered to me your letter of the 8th of September this morning. I cannot make any apology to an individual for my conduct as Governor General of Bengal, be the consequences to myself personally what they may; for I am not conscious of having acted towards any of the Company's servants illiberally or unjustly during my administration in India. In your particular case, I acted with moderation, as circumstances appeared to me at the time, and I left it to the Court of Directors to judge for themselves relative to your defence, without making a remark upon it.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN MACPHERSON.

On the 10th, between three and four in the afternoon, Major Roberts brought the following letter from Major Browne, in reply to Sir John's of the 9th, having not found Sir John at home when he called in the afternoon.

"*Harley-street, Sept.* 9. 1787.

"Sir, I have received the letter you wrote me this afternoon.

"I must remind you, Sir, that whatever sentiments I may entertain of your conduct towards me in what relates to your representations to the Court of Directors, they form no part of the grounds on which I demanded an apology. As I am actuated by a just regard to my own honour, not by a spirit of vindictive resentment, I specifically confined my demand to what concerned the Gazette publication of May 12. 1785; a publication by no means dictated by the necessary duty of your office, and which, were I capable of allowing to pass unnoticed, I should tacitly admit as facts against my own character, what I perfectly know to be groundless. I cannot therefore withdraw my first requisition, with which, if you refuse compliance, Major Roberts will inform you of my determination.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES BROWNE.

Sir John Macpherson, Bart.

At the same time Major Roberts delivered to Sir John the form of apology in these terms:

"The apology which I expect Sir John Macpherson to make, must be inserted in the Morning Herald, in the following words:

"A paragraph having appeared in the Calcutta Gazette of May 12. 1785, by the authority of the Government, at the head of which I then was, as Governor General of Bengal, which paragraph has been thought to convey a reflection on the character of Major James Browne, as if he had, while acting as Resident at the Court of Delhy, excited the King Shah Allum to make a demand of the tribute of Bengal, from the Company, and Major Browne having in vindication of his own character, called on me publicly to clear him of a reflection so injurious to his reputation, both as a public servant, and as a man; I do hereby declare, that I never intended to cast any such reflection on Major Browne's character, and that I am convinced he is incapable of acting in a manner so inconsistent with his duty.

(Signed) JAMES BROWNE."

Sir John Macpherson then dictated the following message, which was taken down, in writing, by Major Roberts, to be delivered to Major Beowne.

Sept. 10, 1787.

"Sir John Macpherson authorises Major Roberts to acquaint Major Browne, in reply to his letter of yesterday's date, which he has just received, that he does not at this moment clearly recollect the paragraph alluded to; but that if it was in the name, or by the authority of Government, he cannot possibly think of making any apology to an individual for that, or any public act of his administration; and that if Major Browne, therefore, insists on private satisfaction, he (Sir John) is ready to give it at any time or place Major Browne may choose to name."

When Sir John had delivered this message, Major Roberts notified to him, that he had instructions from Major Browne to demand private satisfaction, leaving the time and place to Sir John.

Sir John observed, that the sooner such matters were settled the better, and that he was ready. He asked where Major Browne lived? Major Roberts answered, in Harley-street, No. 20. but "that he was to dine out." Sir John said, he would send a friend to receive his commands.

Accordingly, Lieut. Col. Alexander Murray called on Major Browne at half past ten o'clock at night; and, as he was not at home, left a card, informing the Major, that he called upon him with a message from Sir John Macpherson, and that he, Col. Murray, would wait on Major Browne the next morning at six o'clock; he did so, and informed the Major, that he waited upon him by desire of Sir John Macpherson, to repeat a message which he had sent to Major Browne the day before by Major Roberts.

Lieut. Col. Murray then read to Major Browne the message (vide the message, as written down by Major Roberts), which Major Browne acknowledged to have received. Col. Murray then told Major Browne, that Sir John Macpherson adhered to the sentiments expressed in that message; and had authorised Col. Murray to tell Major Browne, that if he still wished to require private satisfaction for a transaction which Sir John was supposed to have authorised in his capacity of Governor General, he was ready to meet him, and had sent the Colonel to know his pleasure respecting the time and place.—Major Browne observed, that he was not singular in his opinion that the paragraph in the Gazette, which he complained of, conveyed a severe reflection upon his conduct; that every person who read it concurred in that opinion; and that if Sir John would not contradict it, he, Major Browne, would certainly expect private satisfaction. Colonel Murray answered, that the intention of his visit to the Major, was to be informed of the time and place at which he desired to meet Sir John Macpherson. Major Browne replied, that he had not received Col. Murray's card till half past three o'clock in the morning; and that as Major Roberts was not then at home, and it was uncertain when he would return, the Major could not well fix a time for meeting Sir John. Colonel Murray then told Major Browne, that he would venture to engage for Sir John, that he would remain at home till twelve o'clock, to receive Major Browne's final commands. About twenty minutes past ten o'clock, Major Roberts called at the Royal Hotel, and informed Col. Murray, that Major Browne would meet Sir John at Hyde Park at eleven o'clock. The parties met near Grosvenor Gate at the time appointed, and walked to the place where they fought. Col. Murray then paced the distance, about ten yards, at which the parties stood. The pistols were loaded on the ground, and it was agreed that Sir John Macpherson and Major Browne should fire at the same time. Their first pistols were discharged nearly at the same instant. Sir John received Major Browne's second fire; but his own pistol missed fire. Col. Murray then requested Major Roberts would ask his friend Major Browne, if he was satisfied. He did so; and Major Browne said, that he was satisfied that Sir John had behaved with great gallantry, and much like a man of honour; and that, after what had passed, he would wave the public apology he had before demanded, and be satisfied, if Sir John would say before Major Roberts and Col. Murray, that the paragraph in the Calcutta Gazette was not meant by Sir John to convey any reflection on Major Browne. Sir John said, that he had been sufficiently explicit on that subject; that he saw no grounds for an apology; that the paragraph which had given offence was a mere recital of facts; that he had come there to give Major Browne satisfaction; and that he was ready to go on till he should be satisfied.

The pistols were in consequence reloaded, and a third shot exchanged; on which Major Browne declared, that as he had come there on a point of honour only, not considering the business requisite to be carried to the last extremity, he was now satisfied; and Sir John and him quitting their ground, and coming up to each other, Sir John said, that he had now no hesitation to tell Major Browne, that his (Sir John's) conduct, had not been at all influenced by personal indisposition towards him; that he did not perfectly remember the paragraph; but that it was, as far as his memory served him to recollect it, a mere statement of facts, on which he had made no comments. Major Browne said, he could furnish him with the paragraph; and it was delivered to Sir John, who put it into his pocket without reading it. The parties then desired Lieutenant Colonel Murray and Major Roberts to draw up an account of the circumstances which had occurred, and parted with salutations of civility.

It appeared, that two of the three balls fired by Major Browne had passed through the skirts of Sir John's coat; and the third, Colonel Murray has been informed, was afterwards found in the pocket of Sir John's coat, where it had lodged in his pocket-book.

R. E. ROBERTS.

ALEX. MURRAY.

LLOYD's LIST, ——*Sept.* 14.

THE Hopewell, Holloway, from London to St John's, was well in lat. 40. 50. lon. 36.

The Elizabeth, Peacock, from Memel to Alloa, faid to be loft, was towed into Hammerfound in Norway the 31ſt ult. by the Alexander, Bouch, arrived at Lynn from Memel; when the people boarded her ſhe was full of water, and only the main-maſt ſtanding.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.—France, 1.

Due.—None.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Sept.* 14.

Amſterdam, Sept. 10. We learn from Hoorn, in North Holland, that on Friday the 7th inſt. the Burghers depoſed nine of the Council of that city, who, during more than a year and a half, had abuſed the aſcendency they had gained over their colleagues in office, and diſhonoured the city by their reſolutions paſſed in Council, and memorials addreſſed to the States of Holland. The offices thus vacated were immediately ſupplied by eight brave citizens, whom the Burghers have advanced to the dignity of Counſellors.

Utrecht, Sept. 12. The commiſſion eſtabliſhed by the States of Holland for the common defence of their province and the city of Utrecht, has been authoriſed to purſue every meaſure they may judge proper for preventing an invaſion, and for that purpoſe to have recourſe, if neceſſary, to inundating the country.

The patriotic camp ſtill continues in the diſtrict of Weſtland, being employed in diſarming the Orange faction.

Baron de Capelle, Colonel of the body guards, is appointed by the States of Holland Commander in Chief of the regiment of cavalry of Heſſe Philipſtall.

The States of Holland have given orders for tranſporting to Delf all the warlike ſtores in the magazines of Wondrichem, Heuſden, Loeveſtein, and Clundert. This precaution is taken on account of its being apprehended that an hoſtile enterpriſe would be attempted in this part of the province.

A report has prevailed for two or three days, that the parriots of Friſeland have rendered themſelves maſters of Leuwarden. We have no confirmation of this very intereſting rumour, which, if true, will greatly alter the aſpect of the affairs of the States General.

By order of the States of Holland, the Burgeſſes of the Hague have received notice to convey to the town-hall all the cartridges with which the inhabitants had reſpectively provided themſelves. Tho' this order was iſſued in the moſt poſitive and authoritive language, great numbers of the Burgeſſes attached to the cauſe of the Stadtholder, refuſed compliance, and we are aſſured are determined to proteſt againſt the proceedings of the Sovereign Aſſembly.

We this moment learn, that a courier from Berlin is arrived at the Hague with a definitive declaration, purporting that the States of Holland muſt, before the expiration of four days from this time, yield ſufficient ſatisfaction for the inſult offered to the Princeſs of Orange; and that if this demand is not acceded to, the Pruſſian army will enter the territories of the Republic, in order to enforce compliance. We are informed that the demands ſubjoined to this declaration arrived laſt Sunday, and that they are,

Firſt, That the States of Holland diſband all the corps of the armed Burgeſſes of that province, and that there ſhall be henceforward no ſocieties under the denomination of Free Corps.

Second, That they immediately re-eſtabliſh the Prince of Orange in all his rights, prerogatives, and privileges, and particularly in the command of the garriſon of the Hague.

Third, That the States of Holland diſband all the new military corps which they have raiſed; and that the former officers be re-eſtabliſhed in their reſpective commands.

Fourth, That without delay they ſupplicate the Princeſs of Orange to return to the Hague, and that they nominate her Serene Highneſs only mediatrix with regard to the reforms neceſſary in conſequence of the above inſult.

We alſo learn, that upon the ſignification of theſe demands, M. Thulemeyer, the Pruſſian Miniſter, intended on the ſame Sunday night to quit the Hague, and proceed from thence, firſt to Nimeguen, and then to Berlin. We are further aſſured, that all this originated with the Duke of Brunſwick, in concert with the Stadtholderian Court: the Duke of Brunſwick, we underſtand, received a *carte blanche* from his Pruſſian Majeſty.

In conſequence of the above declaration, which was delivered to the Grand Penſionary, all the colleges of that province immediately aſſembled and diſpatched ſtate meſſengers to the abſent members, requiring their ſpeedy attendance in the Sovereign Aſſembly.

The critical moment is at length arrived, for the States of Holland muſt now convince the world whether they prefer the yoke of the moſt humiliating ſlavery, to the glory of defending their independence and liberty, and of periſhing, if that muſt be, rather than ſuffer themſelves to be intimidated by propoſitions, the tyranny and injuſtice of which are ſo clearly evident.

Utrecht, Sept. 9. The memorial which M. de Thulemeyer, the Pruſſian Miniſter, preſented laſt Thurſday to their High Mightineſſes, does not in any reſpect differ from that preſented ſome time ago by the Engliſh Envoy, either in form or ſubſtance. It is there ſtated, that his Pruſſian Majeſty, touched by the troubles which diſtract the Republic, aſks only to co-operate for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, by affording his mediation, if the States General think proper to have recourſe to him; this memorial was taken *ad referandum* by every one of the provinces. We conſider it as a ſtep which will for a time cauſe a ſuſpenſion of hoſtile preparations on the part of his Majeſty, until at leaſt he has obtained anſwers to his memorial, and a precedent ſhall be produced for the affair relating to the Princeſs of Orange.

As to this laſt circumſtance, the States of Holland are preparing a proper anſwer, which was to have been finiſhed yeſterday at the Hague. The city of Amſterdam have informed the Aſſembly of their Noble and Great Powers, that the ſame reaſons which made them dread danger from the preſence of the Princeſs in the reſidence of the Sovereignty, ſtill operate, and, therefore, they are of opinion, that ſhe ought to be requeſted not to come there. However preſſing the reaſons may be, which incline the States to appeaſe the reſentment of his Pruſſian Majeſty, they will not even by them, be induced to do any thing detrimental to their own dignity. The fear of an unjuſt war ought not to be a motive for allowing the nation to act contemptibly in the eyes of all Europe.

Hague, Sept. 11. According to the laſt authentic advices from Vienna, the Ottoman Porte had declared war againſt Ruſſia. Another account ſays, that on the 2d of Auguſt it was only about to be declared, and that the Comte de Choiſeul had with ſome difficulty obtained it to be ſuſpended for a few days, during which time it was hoped he might effect the diſmiſſion of the Grand Viſir, who was eager for the war. Mr Cailliard, Secretary to the French embaſſy at the Hague, is appointed Charge D'Affaires in the abſence of the Marquis de Verac, and was preſented a few days ago to the States General by the Marquis juſt before his departure.

Verſailles, Sept. 5. The Marſhal de Segur having reſigned his place as Secretary of State for the War Department, his Majeſty has committed this charge, *per interim*, to the Baron de Breteuil; and the Marſhal de Caſtres having reſigned his place as Secretary of State for the Marine Department, his Majeſty committed that charge, *per interim*, to the Count de Montmorin. The Count de Saint Prieſt appointed Ambaſſador to the United Provinces, in the room of the Marquis de Verac, had the honour of returning thanks to his Majeſty on the 2d of this month, on which day their Majeſties and the Royal Family ſigned the contract of marriage between the Count de Polignac and Madam de Livry.

Hanover, Aug. 14. The Miniſter of the Prince Biſhop of Oſnabruck has tranſmitted to the body of the Proteſtant ſtates, a convention made between the Biſhop and his Chapter, under the mediation of the Archbiſhop of Cologn, in quality of Metropolitan. Its object is to inſure to the Catholics and Proteſtants, the free and public exerciſe of their reſpective worſhips, in the city of Furſtenau, and the village of Scheldehauſen.

Vienna, Aug. 21. The Compte de Belgioioſo having demanded and obtained permiſſion to reſign his place of Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Emperor, in the Low Countries, his Imperial Majeſty has named as his ſucceſſor the Count de Trautmanſdorf, his Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Mentz, and to the Circles of the Upper Rhine and Franconia. This Miniſter will depart immediately for Bruſſels.

The 10th of this month, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, a new *Aurora Borealis* made its appearance in the north eaſt quarter; the Barometer was at 27. 11. and the Thermometer of Reaumar, 20 degrees above Zero.

Franckfort, Aug. 20. On the 26th of laſt month, M. Blanchard made his twenty-ſixth aroſtatic experiment at Straſbourg; he aſcended from the citadel, and paſſed over the ſame ſpace as far as Linx, being three leagues in the ſpace of twenty minutes.

Ferrara, Aug. 2. The 26th of laſt month, about three quarters after eight in the morning, was felt here a ſhock of an earthquake, much ſtronger than that we experienced on the 10th. It was accompanied with an uncommon noiſe, and threw entirely down ſeveral buildings, which fortunately were empty, ſo that no perſon's life has been loſt on this alarming occaſion. We don't learn that either of the ſhocks extended very far beyond the limits of this place. The Cardinal Archbiſhop has ordered public prayers to Heaven for the divine protection of the inhabitants.

LONDON, ——*Sept.* 14.

His Majeſty is ſaid to have ordered a medal to be ſtruck in commemoration of the glorious defence of Gibraltar; and Pingo, it is ſaid, is now employed in ſinking a die for the above purpoſe.

Wedneſday ſome diſpatches were received from St John's, Newfoundland, which contain an acount of forty ſail of ſhips having ſailed from that place the 27th of Auguſt for Alicant and Malaga, and twenty ſail for Ireland.

It is confidently ſaid, that a few days previous to the change in the French miniſtry, a memorial was preſented to that court from ours, as ſpirited and deciſive as language could make it. It contained, among other things, a fixed determination on our part, that in caſe France ſent *one man* to aid the Dutch faction, the whole force and every effort of this country ſhould be uſed in favour of the Stadtholder. A change in the miniſtry, and, of courſe, in the meaſures of France, was the immediate conſequence. From this miniſtry we have had every aſſurance of a pacific diſpoſition. The recal of their Ambaſſador in Holland was aſked as a proof of their ſincerity; the requeſt was immediately complied with; and they have left no doubt of a wiſh for an amicable accommodation.

The character of the Biſhop of Touloufe is well known. He is one of the ableſt, as well as one of the moſt amiable characters in France. He eagerly deſires peace with England, and is much the friend and admirer of Engliſhmen.

The fact of the French Cabinet having changed their Ambaſſador at the Hague, is a ſtronger circumſtance in favour of peace, than any other that can be adduced. Becauſe Monſ. Verac, having repeatedly pledged himſelf that a competent and effectual ſupport ſhould be given to the Hollanders againſt the Stadtholder, could not recede from theſe aſſurances. And the conjectures in favour of peace are farther ſtrengthened by the choice of the man who is appointed M. Verac's ſucceſſor. This is no other than the celebrated M. St Prieſt, who ſome years ago was the French Miniſter at Conſtantinople, and who was the principal, if not the only man, who made the laſt peace between the Ruſſians and the Turks.

A gentleman juſt returned from a tour through the greateſt part of France declares, that the people of that country are generally againſt the Commercial Treaty; and when he was at Rouen a ſhip arrived at that port, on board of which were ſeveral crates of Engliſh earthenware, which were no ſooner landed than the populace ſeized them, broke the contents in pieces, and threw them into the ſea.

By the laſt advices from Holland, hoſtilities on both ſides have ceaſed, and both parties ſeem much more diſpoſed to treaty than to blows. In proportion as the French have loſt their influence, the patriotic party have loſt their zeal; ſo that the convention which is about to take place comes well-timed, and is likely to reſtore harmony amongſt the provinces.

On Tueſday the Magiſtrates took away the licenſe of the famous tea-houſe, known by the name of the Dog and Duck, and the adjacent porter and beer houſe. The reaſon aſſigned to the maſter, Mr Hedger, was, that too many people aſſembled of looſe characters, and that it conſequently became a receptacle for diſorderly perſons, and a place of aſſignation deſtructive of that morality which it was the duty of the law to ſee preſerved.

A few days ago, a man and woman, domeſtics in the Duke of Leinſter's family, entered into a treaty of marriage with the conſent of their Noble Maſter and Miſtreſs, who inſiſted on having the nuptials celebtated at Carton, where elegant preparations were accordingly made, and a nuptial banquet prepared, at which upwards of thirty of the domeſtics appeared in handſome fancied dreſſes, at the Duke's expence, who with his Ducheſs honoured them with their preſence, ſitting at the head of the table with the bride and bridegroom, to whoſe happineſs her Grace was pleaſed to drink in a gold cup filled with the choiceſt wine, the Duke pledged his amiable conſort, and the night was concluded with elegant hilarity.

A ſhort time ago a lady, martied to an agreeable man and a kind huſband, the mother alſo of ſeven children to him, eloped with a gentleman to the Continent.

On Friday laſt, as the Birmingham ſtage-coach was going through Oxford, a young lady, of Wolverhampton, on alighting at the inn, was ſuddenly ſeized upon by three men, who forced her away, put her in a poſt-chaiſe, and carried her to Witney. One of them ſwore ſhe was his wife; but, however, was polite and friendly enough to ſuffer his two friends to ſhare in his brutal felicity. The principal tranſgreſſor is ſaid to be the eldeſt ſon of an Iriſh Baronet; a proſecution, we hear, will take place next term, when it is hoped, that he and his accomplices will meet the reward due to this atrocious violation of the laws of nature and humanity. The lady has been delirious ever ſince; ſhe was on the eve of being married to an Attorney of reputation at Worceſter.

Wedneſday, at the opening of the ſeſſion, the number of priſoners in Newgate were 790, of whom 150 are debtors; the greateſt number ever known.

MONT-BLANC.

The following letter from Monſ. de Sauſſure, the celebrated Meteorologiſt, cannot but be acceptable to our readers in general, and muſt be highly gratifying to thoſe of a philoſophical claſs.

GENEVA, *Aug.* 19. 1787.

YOU are no doubt acquainted, that in the month of Auguſt 1786. M. Paccard, Doctor of Phyſic, with James Balmat for his guide, attained the very ſummit of Mont-Blanc, which had hitherto been deemed innacceſſible. I was informed of it on the next day, and immediately prepared to follow their footſteps. But the quantity of rain and ſnow that fell obliged me to deſiſt for that ſeaſon. I commiſſioned Jaques Balmat to viſit the mountain in the beginning of laſt June, and to give me the earlieſt intelligence when the ſnow was ſufficiently ſubſided to renew my attempt. In the mean time I went to Provence to make ſome experiments on the ſea coaſt, for the purpoſe of comparing them with thoſe which I propoſed to make on Mount-Blanc.

Jacques Balmat made two unſucceſsful efforts in the month of June, but he wrote me word that he did not doubt but that an aſcent would be practicable in the beginning of July. I immediately ſet out for Chamouni, which is at the foot of the mountain, and on my way thither I met the intrepid Balmat, who was coming to Geneva to give me an account of his having reached the top of the mountain on the 5th of July, with two more guides, Jean-Michael Cackat, and Alexis Tonrnier. It rained when I arrived at Chamouni, and the bad weather continued for almoſt four weeks. But I determined to wait to the end of the ſeaſon, rather than miſs the favourable moment. That moment at length arrived, and I began my expedition on the firſt of Auguſt, accompanied by one domeſtic, and eighteen guides, who carried my philoſophical inſtruments, and all the apparatus for which I had occaſion. My eldeſt ſon was particularly deſirous of going with me, but I was fearful that he was neither ſufficiently robuſt, nor accuſtomed to undertakings of this kind. He remained therefore at the Priory, and made very exact obſervations, correſpondent to thoſe which I made on the mountain.

Though it is ſcarce two leagues and a quarter in a ſtraight line from the Priory of Chamouni to the top of Mount Blanc, it has never been accompliſhed in leſs than eighteen hours, on account of the bad roads, the windings, and near one thouſand nine hundred and twenty fathoms of aſcent.

That I might be perfectly at liberty to paſs the nights on what part of the mountain I pleaſed, I carried a tent with me, and ſlept under it the firſt night on that eminence which is firſt met with on its ſide, and which is ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine fathoms above the Priory; this part of the journey is exempt from danger, and may be eaſily effected in five or ſix hours.

The ſecond part of the journey preſents more difficulties. The Glacier on the ſide muſt be paſſed in order to gain the foot of a little chain of rock which are imbedded in the ſnow of Mont Blanc. This Glacier is difficult and dangerous. It is interſected with large, deep, and irregular chaſms, which frequently can be only paſſed by bridges of ſnow, of very ſlender fabric, and hanging over a vaſt abyſs. One of my guides had nearly periſhed here. He went in the evening with two more, to reconnoitre the paſſage; fortunately they had the precaution to tie themſelves to each other with cords; the ſnow broke under him in the middle of a very deep chaſm, and he remained ſuſpended between his two comrades. We paſſed very near the opening which he had fallen through, and I trembled at the danger he had eſcaped. The way over this Glacier is ſo difficult and tortuous, that it occupied three hours to get to that place where the chain of rocks begin, though it is very little more than a quarter of a league in a ſtraight line.

After reaching theſe rocks, you mount in a ſerpentine direction to a valey filled with ſnow, which extends from north to ſouth, to the foot of the higheſt ſummit. The ſnow is ſeparated at great diſtances by vaſt and grand chaſms. The exactneſs of theſe ſeparations demonſtrate that the ſnow is diſpoſed in horizontal layers, and that each layer correſponds to a year. Whatever may be the breadth of theſe chaſms, it is impoſſible in any of them to diſcover their depth.

My guides were deſirous of paſſing the night near one of thoſe rocks which we met on the route, but as the loftieſt of them is 6 or 7000 fathoms below the extreme ſummit of the mountain, I was anxious to aſcend higher. To effect this, it was neceſſary to encamp in the middle of the ſnow, and I found it very difficult to perſuade my companions to pitch their tent in this ſituation. They imagined that an inſupportable cold prevailed in thoſe ſnows during the night, and were ſeriouſly afraid of periſhing. I at length told them, that for my own part, I was determined to go with thoſe among them on whom I could depend, that we would dig very deep into the ſnow, and cover the excavation with the cloth of the tent; that we ſhould ſhut ourſelves up together, and by this means ſhould not ſuffer in the leaſt from the cold, however rigorous it might be. This arrangement encouraged them, and we proceeded on our journey.

At four in the afternoon, we attained the ſecond of thoſe three large plains of ſnow which we had to paſs. Here we encamped at 1455 fathom above the Priory, and 1995 above the level of the ſea, which is 90 fathoms higher than the Peak of Teneriffe. We did not proceed to the laſt plain, on account of the day being ſo far advanced, that it would have been dangerous to have expoſed ourſelves to thoſe amazing maſſes of ſnow which are frequently precipitating. Not but that the firſt plain, which we had already paſſed, is alſo liable to the ſame dangers. We had ſeen two breaches of this kind, which had been made ſince the laſt expedition of Balmat, the wreck of which covered the whole valley in its utmoſt extent.

My guides applied themſelves in hollowing out the place where we had determined to paſs the night, but very ſoon felt the effect of the rarity of the air, (the barometer was at 17 inches 10 lines 29. 52.) Theſe robuſt [illegible] walking we had accompliſhed were an abſolute nothing, had ſcarcely raiſed ſix ſhovels full of ſnow before they found it impoſſible to continue their work. They were obliged to relieve each other almoſt inceſſantly. One of them who had returned back a ſmall diſtance to fill a caſk with ſome water which he had ſeen in one of the chaſms, found himſelf ſo much indiſpoſed in his way, that he returned without the water, and paſſed the night in excruciating pains. Myſelf, who am ſo much accuſtomed to the air of mountains, that I in general feel myſelf better in that air than on the plains, was exhauſted with fatigue in making obſervations with my meteorological inſtruments. This indiſpoſition produced in us a moſt parching thirſt, and we had no means of procuring water but by melting the ſnow, for the water which we had ſeen on our aſcent was found congealed when we returned for it, and the little ſtove we had brought with us afforded a very feeble ſupply for twenty thirſty people. Hardly any thing but ſnow is to be ſeen in this region of the mountain and that is ſo pure, and of ſuch a dazzling white, as to form a moſt ſingular contraſt with the ſky, which at this height has a very black appearance. No living being is to be ſeen here, nor any trace of vegetation. It is the abode of cold and ſilence. When I reflected that Dr Paccard and Jacques Balmat had been the firſt to arrive in theſe deſarts, at the decline of the day, without ſhelter, without aſſiſtance, and wholly ignorant where they ſhould paſs the night, without even the aſſurance that it was poſſible to exiſt in the places they had undertaken to viſit, and yet purſuing their route with unabated intrepidity, I could not but admire their ſtrength and courage.

My guides were ſo conſtantly prepoſſeſſed with the fear of cold, as to ſhut up every aperture of the tent with the greateſt exactneſs, and I ſuffered very conſiderably from the heat, and the vitiated air, which had been rendered noxious by our reſpiration. It obliged me to go out in the night, that I might breathe more freely. The moon ſhone with the greateſt ſplendor in a ſky as black as ebony. Jupiter was obſervable to the eaſtward of the mountain, beaming with brightneſs. The light, which was reverberated from the vaſt tract of ſnow, was ſo very glaring, that it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh any ſtars but thoſe of the firſt and ſecond magnitude. We, at length, compoſed ourſelves for ſleep, till we were ſuddenly waked by the noiſe of a large maſs of ſnow which had fallen down, and covered a part of the declivity, which we were to climb over on the morrow. At the break of day, the thermometer ſtood at three degrees below the freezing point.

We did not ſet out again very early, being obliged to melt a ſufficiency of ſnow, both for our breakfaſt and route; it was drank as ſoon as melted, and my attendants, who had been religiouſly careful of the wine I had brought with me, were continually plundering me of my ſtore of water.

We began our afcent to the third and laſt plain, and then turned to the left in our way to the higheſt rock on the eaſtward of the ſummit. The declivity is extremely ſudden, being in many parts on an inclination of 39 degrees, and bounded on all ſides by precipices; the ſurface of the ſnow is ſo hard, that thoſe who walked foremoſt were obliged to break into it with a hatchet to ſecure their footſteps. Two hours were ſpent in going up this declivity, which is about 250 fathoms high (1625 feet.) When we had reached the rock, we took a weſtern direction, that we might climb up the laſt peak, which is 150 fathoms (975 feet) in perpendicular height. This peak is not inclined from more than 28 to 29 degrees, and does not preſent any danger, but the air is ſo very rare, that the ſtrength is diminiſhed with the greateſt rapidity. When we approached the top, I could not go above 15 or 16 paces, without ſtopping to take breath, and I every now and then found a fainting coming on, which obliged me to ſit down; but, in proportion as I recovered my breathing, I found my ſtrength renewed, and I imagined, when I began to walk again, that I could go on to the top of the mountain without ſtopping. All my guides, in proportion to their ſtrength, experienced the ſame ſenſations. We employed two hours from our departure from the laſt rock, and it was eleven in the forenoon when we reached the ſummit of the mountain.

My eyes were firſt directed towards Chamouni, where I knew my wife and her two ſiſters were obſerving me with a teleſcope, and tracing my progreſs with the greateſt anxiety, and I felt the moſt pleaſing conſolation when I diſcovered a flag which they had agreed to hoiſt, as ſoon as they ſhould perceive me at the top of the mountain. It convinced me, that their apprehenſions for my ſafety were removed.

I did not regret the proſpect which was preſented to me on all ſides, notwithſtanding the vapours which were ſuſpended in the inferior regions of air deprived me of the loweſt and moſt remote objects, as the plains of France and Lombardy. What I came to ſee, and which I ſaw with the utmoſt diſtinctneſs, was the aſſemblage of all thoſe high ridges, whoſe organization I had ſo long wiſhed to underſtand. I could not believe my eyes. I ſeemed to dream, when I beheld beneath my feet thoſe majeſtic ſummits, thoſe formidable peaks, Le Chidi, L'Argentiere, Le Geant, the baſis of which had proved ſo difficult and dangerous of acceſs. I obſerved their relation to each other, their connection, their ſtructure, and one ſingle view removed all thoſe doubts which years of ſtudy could never have elucidated.

While I was thus engaged, my guides were pitching my tent, and putting a little table in order, on which I intended to make an experiment on the boiling water. But when I came to diſpoſe my inſtruments for the purpoſe, I was obliged at every inſtant to deſiſt from proceeding, and to turn my attention to the means of reſpiring, which was conſiderably interrupted. When it is conſidered, that the barometer was as low as 16 inches and one line, and that the air therefore had not much more than half its ordinary denſity, it will be readily imagined, that this denſity muſt be ſupplied by the frequency of inſpiration. This frequency accelerated the motion of the blood, and by 10 much the more, as the arteries were not counteracted on the outſide, by that degree of preſſure which they generally ſuſtain; we were therefore all in a febrile ſtate, as will be perceived in the ſequel of theſe obſervations.

While I remained ſtill, I ſuffered no uneaſineſs, or at leaſt the inconvenience was very trifling, nothing more than a ſlight oppreſſion about my heart. But as ſoon as I ſtirred about, or fixed my attention for ſome moments together, and particularly when my cheſt was compreſſed in the act of ſtooping, I was obliged to reſt myſelf, and pant for three or four minutes. My companions were ſubjected to ſimilar ſenſations. They had no inclination to eat; and indeed our food being all frozen, was not very deſirable; they were quite indifferent as to wine and brandy, which only augmented our indiſpoſition, no doubt by accelerating ſtill more the velocity of the circulation. Two of them were not able to ſupport their ſituation, and were obliged to re-deſcend Nothing but freſh water relieved us, or was at all palatable, and ſome time and trouble were taken to light the fire, without which we could not procure this refreſhment.

I remained, however, on the ſummit till half after three, and though I did not loſe a ſingle moment, I was not able in four hours and a half to make all thoſe experiments, which I had frequently effected, in leſs than three hours, on the ſea coaſt. But I made with exactneſs thoſe which were moſt eſſential.

We deſcended with much greater eaſe than I expected. As the motion in deſcending does not compreſs the diaphragm at all, the reſpiration is not impeded on that account, and one is not obliged to ſtop to fetch breath. But the deſcent from the rock to the firſt plain is ſo troubleſome from its ſudden declivity, and the ſun ſhone ſo ſtrong on the precipices below us, that it required a great deal of ſteadineſs not to be alarmed at it. We took up our night's reſt on the ſnow 200 fathoms (1300 feet) lower than on the preceding night, and I was now fully convinced, that it was the rarity of the air on the ſummit that diſordered us; for had it been fatigue alone, we ſhould have been much more indiſpoſed after this long and laborious deſcent; but, on the contrary, we ſupped heartily, and I was able to conduct my obſervations without any inconvenience. I am of opinion, that the height at which this indiſpoſition commences is different in different individuals. I find myſelf very well at 1900 fathoms (near two miles and a quarter Engliſh) above the level of the ſea, but I begin to feel uneaſy as ſoon as I riſe higher.

On the next day we found the *glacier* on the ſide had undergone a change from the heat of the two preceding days, and was more difficult to paſs than it had been in our aſcent. We were obliged to go down a declivity of ſnow of 50 degrees of inclination, to avoid a chaſm which had been opened during our expedition. We at length got down as low as the firſt eminence on the ſide, at half after nine, perfectly happy to find ourſelves on a foundation which we had no apprehenſion of giving way from under us.

Here I met M. Bourit, who wiſhed to engage ſome of my guides to reaſcend with him immediately, but their fatigue induced them to reſt at Chamouni. We therefore deſcended altogether, in high ſpirits, to the Priory, where we arrived by dinner time. I was very much pleaſed to bring back my whole party ſafe and well, with their eyes and faces not in the leaſt affected. The black crapes with which we had provided ourſelves had perfectly preſerved us from that injury which our predeceſſors had experienced, who returned almoſt blind, and with their faces burnt and chapped by the reverberation from the ſnow.

DE SAUSSURE.

(The Meteorological Obſervations and Experiments will be given in a future paper.)

PRICE of STOCKS, SEPT. 14.

Bank Stock, ſhut.	South Sea Stock, —
New 4 per cent. 1777, ſhut.	Old S. S. Ann. ſhut.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 110¾ a ¼ a ½.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. con. 73 a 74⅛ a ¼.	New Navy and Victualling Bills, 1¼ diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, —
Long Ann. ſhut.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 15 s. 6 d.
30 Years Ann. 1778, ſhut.	Prizes, —
India Stock, —	Bank for —
3 per cent. India Ann. —	Conſols for Aug. —
India Bonds, —	

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 13. N. E.

EDINBURGH,

Married, at Dundee, the 11th inſtant, Captain Wedderburn of Pearſie, to Miſs Ann Read, daughter of the late John Read, Eſq; of Cairny.

On Friday, Mrs Fergusſon, Pitcullo, was ſafely delivered of a daughter.

Yeſterday, Lady Helen Hall, Lady of Sir James Hall, Bart. of Dunglaſs, was ſafely delivered of a ſon.

William Campbell, Eſq; brother-german of the late John Duke of Argyll, died at Liſton-hall on Saturday the 8th inſt.

A letter from the Hague, of the 10th inſt. mentions, that they had at Paris news from Madrid, that his Catholic Majeſty's life was in great danger, and that his diſtemper encreaſed daily.

Yeſterday evening, the collection at Briſtoe Burgher Meeting-houſe, for relief of the indigent ſick, amounted to 24 l. 6s. 4d. Sterling. The ſermon was preached by the Rev. Mr James Peddie.

Saturday afternoon, Mr William Murray was elected Deacon of the incorporation of Baxters of this city.

On Saturday evening, about half paſt eight o'clock, a meteor was obſerved in the northern hemiſphere, of a bright luminous appearance, larger than the apparent magnitude of the ſun, and of an eliptic figure. It was obſerved from the back of the Exchange to the weſtward of St Andrew's ſteeple, and came eaſtward in a line parallel to the horizon, about 15 or 20 degrees above it. It then fell nearer the horizon, and aſcended above its former heighth, and moved a little eaſtward, and then fell and roſe again, but neither ſo low nor ſo high as before. After moving a little further eaſtward, it was loſt behind an opaque cloud, where it ſeemed to burſt, as ſeveral oſcillations of luminous matter was obſerved on the ſkirts of the cloud. When it became inviſible, it was in the line of St Andrew's-ſtreet, and its duration was at leaſt two minutes.

Saturday laſt a young Gentleman coming up the Canongate was furiouſly attacked by a drunk man, at the head of Weir's cloſe. The young man endeavouring to get out of his way, was drove over by him againſt a poſt, and then trod under his feet. As ſoon as he diſengaged himſelf, he run to the firſt ſhop below the cloſe, but the poſſeſſor, though the young man begged his protection, violently thruſt him out, after which he was very much hurt by the drunk man, (which now confines him to his bed) and who alſo tore his coat from the top to bottom, which rendered it entirely uſeleſs. When the ſhopkeeper was aſked why he did not admit him into his ſhop, the excuſe he made was, that he took him for a Recruit.

Saturday forenoon, a maſon fell from a ſcaffold on a houſe in George's Square, and was ſo ſeverely bruiſed that his life is deſpaired of. He was ſent to the Royal Infirmary.

The Kingſton, Richard Gardner, from London, arrived at Leith, 16th current, all well.

Extract of a letter from Ayr Sept. 15.

"The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here, upon Thurſday the 13th current, by the Right Honourable Lords Hailes and Braxfield, when Alexander Dalziel, ſon of Alexander Dalziel, reſidenter in the town of Wigton, employed in the poſt office there, accuſed of abſtracting a packet containing a note of the Bank of England for 100 l. and two bills of exchange, the one for 52 l. and the other for 49 l. was fugitate, for not appearing to ſtand trial.

"Janet Macguffog, reſidenter in Wigton, accuſed of child murder, was alſo fugitated for not appearing. And Robert Lore, lately reſiding at Dalry, in the county of Ayr, accuſed of horſe-ſtealing, was alſo fugitated for not appearing.

"The Court then proceeded to the trial of Duncan Montgomery, priſoner in the tolbooth of Ayr, accuſed of breaking into the houſe of Hugh Henderſon at Cnorieſhill, in the pariſh of Kirkmichael, and county of Ayr, and ſtealing therefrom a book entitled *Grace abounding to the Chief of Sinners, by Mr John Bunyan*, in which was a promiſſory note of Hunter's and Co. for 33 l. Sterling, and alſo ſtealing ſome other articles of very ſmall value. He gave in a petition, ſubmitting to tranſportation for life; and there were particular circumſtances which induced his Majeſty's Advocate Depute to agree to the deſire of the petition, ſo that he was ſentenced to tranſportation accordingly.

"Thereafter, the Court pronounced judgment upon the relevancy of an indictment, againſt James M'Nab, a young man from Ireland, accuſed of ſtealing a horſe, for which he ſhould have been tried at laſt Circuit, but had broke priſon, and was fugitated for not appearing; and alſo accuſed of another act of horſe ſtealing, committed about the time he ſhould have been tried for the former. Yeſterday morning the Court proceeded in his trial, and the jury returned a verdict finding him guilty.

"Thereafter James Marſhall, Andrew Crawfurd, John Ure, and John Barre, all weavers in Dairy, were called before the Court. They were accuſed of aſſaulting George Mathie carter in Saltcoats, knocking him down, and beating him to the great effuſion of his blood and hazard of his life. James Marſhall admitted he was guilty of aſſaulting Mathie, by giving him a ſtroke, and the other three admitted they had got drunk with Marſhall, and were on their way home with him when he made the aſſault.

"The Court proceeded no farther till this morning, when, on account of particular circumſtances, the diet againſt the above-mentioned perſons was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*. The above James Marſhall and Andrew Crawford were alſo accuſed of aſſaulting Alexander Paton indweller in Hillend, knocking him down, ſtriking him and beating him, with ſticks, to the effuſion of his blood, and breaking one of his arms; and alſo of ſtriking his wife, who had come to his aſſiſtance.—They confeſſed their crime, but pled their youth and former good character, which laſt was admitted.—The Jury found them guilty, but recommended them to mercy. They were ſentenced to ſix weeks impriſonment, and to find caution to the extent of 10 l. each, to keep the peace for two years.

"Thereafter, James M'Nab was ſentenced to be hanged upon the 19th October next; and there being no other buſineſs to come before the Court, they proceed to Dumfries on Monday."

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

			Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*Sept.* 15. 8 o'clock,	P. M.	53	29.60
Sunday,	—— 16. 8 ——	A. M.	56	29.17
	8 ——	P. M.	54	28.79
Monday,	—— 17. 8 ——	A. M.	52	28.60

PRICES of GRAIN at HADDINGTON, Sept. 14.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	24 s. 0 d.	23 s. 0 d.	21 s. 0 d.
Barley,	19 0	17 0	15 0
Oats,	17 0	15 0	12 0
Peaſe,	19 0	— 0	— 0

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Sept. 2. Eliſabeth of Greenock, M'Kay, from Konningſberg, for Greenock, with iron, &c.
Nelly of and from Montroſe, Greig, from Memel, in ballaſt.
Peggy of Leith, Young, from Dantzick, for Leith, with iron.
3. Anne of Newcaſtle, Thompſon, from Wyburg, for Leith, with deals.
Forreſter of ditto, Gray, from Riga, from ditto, with baulks.
Mary and Michael of ditto, Pendleton, from St Peterſburgh, for Stockton, with ſundries.
Chriſtian of Airth, Scott, from Memel, for Alloa, with timber.
4. Ducheſs of Hamilton of Leith, Broddie, from Narva, for Leith, with ditto.

Elſinore, Sept. 4. 1787.—Wind S. Eaſt.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

Sept. 13. Laurence —— and Elizabeth, Rutele, from Norway, with timber.
14. Dunmore, Stewart, from Leith for Glaſgow.
Jean, Ferrier, from ditto for ditto, with ſundries.
Sarah, Chapman, from Memel, with timber.
Friends Increaſe, Nivan, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron.
George Dempſter, Taylor, from the Highland fiſhery.
Borrowſtounneſs, Aitken, from Borrowſtounneſs for Glaſgow, with goods.
15. Experiment, Fleming, from Memel, with timber.
Willie and Annie, Adam, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron.
16. Induſtry, Holdgate, from Lynn, with grain.
Amphetrite, Dale, from Memel, with timber.

SAILED,

15. Experiment, Duncan, for Hull, with caſt and wrought iron.
16. Happy Return, Primroſe, for Newcaſtle, with pig iron.
Robert, Brown, from Glaſgow for Leith, with goods.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Sept. 15. Peggy, Young, from Dantzick, with goods.
Chriſtian, Begg, from Newcaſtle, with ditto.
Elizabeth, Huſband, from ditto, with ditto.
Union, Graham, from Amſterdam, with grain.
Endeavour, Atkinſon, from Harling, with ditto.
Aurora, Gavin, from Newhaven, with wood.
Adonia, Bond, from Blackney, with grain.
17. Kingſton, Gardner, from London, with goods.
Venture, Frankland, from Rotterdam, with grain.
Nelly and Ann, Henderſon, from Hull, with goods.
Eliza, Gilles, from London, with ditto.
Robert, Brown, from Glaſgow, with goods.
Ann and Francis, Haddon, from Wiſbeach, with grain.
Bell and Ann, Cargill, from Peterſburgh, with goods.
Joſeph, Baxter, from Memel, with wood.
Unity, Ayrſom, from Stockton, with cheeſe.
Two ſloops with coals.

SAILED,

James's, Wiſhart, for Newcaſtle, with goods.
Three Friends, Welſh, for Inverneſs, with ditto.
Eliza, Sampſon, for London, with ditto.
Betſey, Millar, for Dunbar, with ditto.

NOTICE.

THAT JAMES WILSON ſen. and JAMES WILSON jun. lately partners in the buſineſs carried on in the Woollen Factory, Kilmarnock, under the firm of WILSON, GREGORY, and CO. are no longer partners of, or concerned in the ſaid Company, who continue to manufacture Carpets, Blankets, &c. as formerly, under the firm of GREGORY, THOMSONS, and CO. to which all concerned are hereby deſired to attend.

FARM TO LET,

AND SALE OF CORNS AND CATTLE.

TO LET, the FARM of WESTER HAPPREW, preſently poſſeſſed by John Alexander, lying in the pariſh of Stobo and county of Peebles. The paſture-grounds from 21ſt September current to Whitſunday 1788, and the arable lands from the ſeparation of the preſent crop to the ſeparation of the crop 1788 from the ground. And,

Upon Monday 24th September current, the whole Crop and Stock upon ſaid farm, conſiſting of Corns, Horſe, Nolt, ſheep, and Lambs, are to be ſold by public roup.

Further information may be had, by applying to John Tait writer to the ſignet, Park Place, Edinburgh, or to John Robinſon, Sheriff-clerk, Peebles. John Hunter, baron-officer, Peebles, will ſhow the farm.

Chamber of Commerce.

Edinburgh, Sep. 17. 1787.

THE Directors of the Chamber of Commerce are requeſted to meet at the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday next, at one o'clock, to take under conſideration a Letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury.

WILLIAM CREECH Sec.

Harbour of Borrowſtounnels.

SHIP-MASTERS and PILOTS are informed, That an addition of 45 yards is now building to the end of the eaſt pier of the Harbour of Borrowſtounneſs, and that ſloop-loadings of large ſtones are from time to time laid down within the limits of this extenſion.

That damage to ſhipping while this work is going on may be prevented, the truſtees for the harbour have cauſed a beacon be erected, without, or to the north of which, veſſels may take the harbour clear of the ſtones.—All concerned are requeſted to take notice of this intimation.

Borrowſtounneſs, 15th September 1787.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 28th of November, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of GOODOCKHILL, ſituated thirteen miles from Glaſgow, on the great road betwixt that place and Edinburgh, and five miles from the town of Hamilton. They conſiſt of about 200 Scots acres, contain both coal and free ſtone, and have ſeveral thriving plantations upon them, from ten to thirteen years old. ſome good ſituations for building, and the beſt place for an inn betwixt Glaſgow and Edinburgh. The price will be allowed to remain in the hands of a purchaſer, if he deſires it.

Apply to William Wilſon writer, Royal Bank Cloſe, Edinburgh.

SALE OF GOGAR,

IN LOTS.

IN the month of November next, the Eſtate of GOGAR, lying in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, and county of Edinburgh, will be expoſed to public roup in THREE LOTS.—Each Lot will afford a freehold qualification, and amount to from 4 to 500 l. Sterling of yearly rent.

The day of ſale, and other particulars will be afterwards advertiſed.—In the meantime, application may be made to James Gray, writer, merchant-ſtreet, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a private bargain for the whole, or any of the lots.

STAMP OFFICE, LONDON,
AUGUST 21, 1787.

HIS Majeſty's Commiſſioners for managing the Stamp Duties on ſtamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, duly authoriſed by the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, purſuant to an act of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, to let to farm the duties granted by "An Act of the 25th of his preſent Majeſty, to HIRE "SES LET TO HIRE for travelling Poſt and by Ti[mber] do hereby give notice, That they intend to LET, at their Office in Lincoln's Inn, the ſaid DUTIES to Farm, on Wedneſday the 24th day of October next, between ten and twelve in the forenoon, according to the diſtricts in the ſtatement under-mentioned, and to put the ſame up at the ſums placed oppoſite to each, for the term of Three Years from the 1ſt day of November next, to ſuch perſons as may be willing to contract for the ſame.

All perſons intending to farm the ſaid duties are to deliver in their propoſals to the Commiſſioners at the Stamp Office in Lincoln's Inn, *at leaſt three days* previous to the ſaid 24th October, ſigned with their names, ſtating the places of their abode, and ſpecifying the diſtrict for which they intend to bid, or their propoſals cannot be proceeded on, as directed by the ſaid act.

No perſons licenſed to let poſt horſes for the purpoſe of travelling poſt, nor any perſons for their uſe, can be a contractor for the ſaid duties.

A Statement of Diſtricts for Farming out the Poſt Horſe, &c. Duties.

NO.	DISTRICTS.	PRODUCE,
1.	North Britain,	L. 5,167
2.	Northumberland, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Durham,	3,391
3.	Yorkſhire,	7,365
4.	Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, Derbyſhire, Staffordſhire,	7,801
5.	Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Leiceſterſhire,	6,225
6.	Northamptonſhire, Rutlandſhire, Warwickſhire, Oxfordſhire,	7,900
7.	Wiltſhire, Worceſterſhire, Glouceſterſhire,	7,237
8.	Norfolk, Suffolk, Eſſex, Cambridgeſhire,	7,803
9.	Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire,	4,877
10.	Huntingdonſhire, Hertfordſhire,	7,715
11.	Surry,	5,753
12.	Middleſex, including London and Weſtminſter,	13,262
13.	Kent, Suſſex,	10,594
14.	Hampſhire, Berkſhire,	7,614
15.	Dorſetſhire, Devonſhire, Cornwall, Somerſetſhire,	8,383
16.	NORTH WALES, viz. Angleſea, Carnarvonſhire, Denbighſhire, Flintſhire, Merionetſhire, and Montgomeryſhire, with Shropſhire,	2,384
17.	SOUTH WALES, viz. Brecknockſhire, Carmarthenſhire, Cardiganſhire, Glamorganſhire, Radnorſhire, and Pembrokeſhire, with Herefordſhire and Monmouthſhire,	1,171

N. B. The above ſums are the groſs amounts of the duty ariſing within each diſtrict reſpectively, for the year ending 1ſt Auguſt 1786.

J. BINDLEY,
W. BAILLIE,
J. BYNG.

The SCORBUTIC will find further conſolation in the following NEW PROOF of the effects produced by the uſe of

HAYMAN's MAREDANT's DROPS.

"To Mr HAYMAN, Great Marlborough Street, London.

SIR, *Newbury, Berks, 5th June* 1787.

IN November 1785, I was attacked with a violent pain in my knee, which, falling into my legs, they became covered with ſcorbutic blotches, and exceedingly ſwelled; in a ſhort time, the complaint ſeized my body, which enlarged ſo conſiderably, that in about three weeks I could not cloſe my waiſtcoat by ſix inches. Thus deplorably afflicted, I had recourſe, by recommendation, to your Maredant's Drops, from which I received ſpeedy benefit; and perſevering in their uſe, by the time I had taken eight bottles, I had the happineſs to find myſelf reſtored to perfect health, and remain ſo to the preſent moment. I now therefore earneſtly adviſe the ſame excellent remedy to thoſe in ſimilar diſorders; for as I took no other medicine, I can attribute my cure to no other cauſe.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

JOSEPH POORE, *Broker and Appraiſer.*

Witneſs WILLIS & FULLER,

Bookſellers and Venders of theſe Drops at Newbury.

*** A ſhort TREATISE on the Nature and Origin of the SCURVY is delivered with each Bottle of Mr HAYMAN's MAREDANT's DROPS, illuſtrated with a number of CURES, performed by him, in caſes the moſt complicated and dangerous, certified by perſons of known veracity; and ample directions are introduced for taking them; but purchaſers are requeſted particularly to notice, that, to protect them againſt counterfeits, Mr Hayman has obtained from the Honourable Commiſſioners permiſſion to have his name and reſidence——J. HAYMAN, MARLBRO' STREET," engraved and ſtamped in the government label, denominating the duty on each bottle; and, thus labelled, they are ſold (price 5 s. 5 d. at Mr Hayman's houſe, London; by Meſſ. HUSBAND, ELDER & CO. Edinburgh; Mr A. M'Donald, Glaſgow; Meſſ. Morriſon and Son, Perth; Mr R. Garden, Aberdeen; Mr A. Wylie, Dumfries; and by ſome licenſed Vender of Prepared Medicines in every town in Great Britain.

A Remarkable Inſtance of the Efficacy of

ADAMS's SOLVENT,

FOR THE STONE AND GRAVEL.

MRS Miller, No. 28, Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, London, was taken ill of the gravel above ten years ago, which at length became the ſtone. She was then adviſed to ſoap, lime water, and the other uſual lithontriptics of that time, which produced no good effect whatever, for ſhe grew worſe and worſe, and was at laſt told that the only relief muſt be found in the knife. Dreadful as this alternative was, ſhe conſented to be cut, and J. Gunning, Eſq; ſurgeon of St George's, performed the operation with ſuch APPARENT ſucceſs, that, after extracting one ſtone as large as a hen's egg, and another of the ſhape and ſize of a Windſor bean, ſhe was able to walk about. Now, as the ſtones were unbroken, ſhe was flattered with the hopes of a perfect releaſe from the excruciating tortures of this diſorder, and from the ſufferings which ſhe cannot with propriety deſcribe in this public manner. Theſe hopes, however, proved illuſive; for her conſtitution was ſo diſpoſed to form calculous concretions, that in a ſhort time ſhe was ſenſible of a new accumulation, and all her former ſufferings returned with a hopeleſs proſpect of further relief. About eighteen months after this, when the ſtone had got to a conſiderable ſize, ſhe heard of the above remedy, which ſhe took, with ſome intermiſſions, for fifteen months, during which time ſhe grew eaſier and eaſier, and evacuated large quantities of an earthy or clayiſh ſubſtance, as well as concave pieces of ſtone, black on one ſide. In one week ſhe paſſed ſeven of theſe, making the whole quantity voided near a handful, by which happy event ſhe was perfectly cured of the diſeaſe, and has remained ſo ſix months, although ſhe had not been eaſy ſo many hours for ſeveral years before. Notwithſtanding the Solvent had been given with equal ſucceſs long before ſhe ſubmitted to the operation, yet ſhe had never heard of it; and this circumſtance alone has induced her to wiſh, and the diſcoverer to conſent (though a regular ſurgeon), to the publication of her caſe, in order to alleviate the miſeries of thoſe afflicted with this cruel diſorder, in which cutting is often but a temporary relief.

The Solvent may be had of the proprietor, No. 21, Argyle-ſtreet, London, in bottles of Ten Shillings and Sixpence and One Guinea; and for a further account of the ſucceſs of this medicine, ſee "Perry on the Stone, Seventh Edition."—The medicine is ſold alſo by Mr A. MANNERS, High Street, Edinburgh—J. Muir, Kilmarnock—and W. Leſlie, Aberdeen.

WATER FALLS, MILL, & LANDS, TO LET IN FORFARSHIRE.

To Let for any number of years that can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE Mill of Monyſieth, upon the water of Dighty, within four miles of Dundee, to which place there is a communication by the beſt road in the country. The ſituation of this place renders it particularly favourable to the eſtabliſhment of a manufactory, lying in the neighbourhood of a fertile country, in the vicinity of a large and flouriſhing town, and ſo near the frith of Tay, that veſſels of 100 tons load and diſcharge within a hundred yards of the preſent mill, by which means fuel and every other bulky material may be had at a moderate expence. The preſent mill commands a fall of eight feet upon and at the foot of the water of Dighty, where it is moſt copious; and the whole water can be taken into the lead when neceſſary, by which means it has ſufficient power to work any machine commonly uſed in this country. Beſides, the lands preſently annexed to the mill, conſiſting of 18 acres good arable ground, perſons inclining to make a bargain may be accommodated with 18 acres of paſture ground, and a conſiderable quantity of arable, if neceſſary.

There are upon the premiſes a well-frequented public-houſe, with other conveniencies.

Beſides the above ſituation, there is another, the leaſe of which expires in five years from Whitſunday next, and which, lying quite contiguous to the other, may be annexed to it, and employed in the ſame work; it commands 54 feet fall upon Dighty, and the ſame dam-head ſerves both.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, Charles Hunter, Eſq; of Burnſide, or John Patullo, overſeer at Grange, who will ſhow the premiſes.

Farms in the counties of Stirling & Fife TO LET.

TO be LET, for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next, the following Farms in the counties of Stirling and Fife, belonging to Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerſe, Baronet:

I. The Farm of EASTER THORN, as preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Cowie, conſiſting of 42 acres, 2 roods, and 2 falls; and that part of the farm of HEMPHILL, conſiſting of 15 acres and 29 falls, formerly poſſeſſed by Archibald Picken, and now by the ſaid Robert Cowie, amounting together to 57 acres, 2 roods, and 31 falls, or thereby, lying in the pariſh of Falkirk, and county of *Stirling*.

II. The New Mill and Mill Lands of PARKHILL, multures and ſequels thereof, with that piece of ground of the lands of Parkhill, called *Read Stack Butts*, as the ſame are preſently poſſeſſed by Andrew Pitkethly, lying in the pariſh of Abdy, and county of *Fife*. The tenant, if he inclines, will get 20 or 30 acres more land contiguous to the mill, upon the expiring of William Jervie's leaſe.

III. The two Farms of LUMPHINNENS, lying in the pariſh of Balingray, and county of *Fife*. Theſe two farms are preſently poſſeſſed by James Hogg and Thomas Beatſon. They conſiſt of about 705 Scots acres, and will either be let together or ſeparately.

Propoſals in writing for leaſes of the above farms, to be given in to Charles Innes clerk to the ſignet.

SHEEP TAR,

OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY,

TO be SOLD at Greenock, by JOHN LAIRD and CO. of Greenock Ropework.

Greenock, 11th September 1787.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, at the Cuſtomhouſes of the Ports, and upon the reſpective days aftermentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day,

OBAN, 18th Sepcem.—Several parcels FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz. 733 gallons Brandy, 134 gallons Rum, below the ſtrength of one in ſix under hydrometer proof, 944 gallons Rum, not below the ſtrength of one in ſix under hydrometer proof.

OTHER ARTICLES—24 gallons damaged white Spaniſh Wine, 84 libs Congo, and 48 libs. coarſe Bohea Tea: and two ſmall open boats.

PERTH, Wedneſday 19th—Several parcels FOREIGN SPIRITS, viz. 133 gallons Geneva, 8½ gallons Compounded Spirits, not below the ſtrength of one in ſix under hydrometer proof.

OTHER ARTICLES—Conſiſting of Raiſins, Figs, Opium, Borax, Spaniſh White Wine, French Wine, China Cups and Saucers, &c.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, Thurſday 20th—Sundry Articles, conſiſting of 210 yards Black Crapes, 1 Oſtrich Black Feathers, 12 Damaſk Table Cloths, and 11 Damaſk Table Napkins.

ROTHSAY, Friday 21ſt—Sundry Articles, conſiſting of 16 quarters 7 buſhels Barley, 33 Norway Deals, &c. and two ſmall open boats.

KIRKWALL, Saturday 22d—Sundry Articles, conſiſting of 11 buſhels Scots ſalt, and a parcel of timber, with the Hull of the ſloop called the Willing Mind, ſubject to be broke up: Float boat, tackle, and apparel of ſaid veſſel to be ſold entire.

N. B. Purchaſers will take notice, that by the act of the 26th George III. cap. 73. ſect. 31. it is, amongſt other things, enacted, That no diſtiller or diſtillers, maker or makers, rectifier or rectifiers, compounder or compounders of ſpirits, or any dealer or dealers in ſpirits, ſhall ſell, or ſend out any foreign ſpirits of a lower degree of ſtrength than that of one in ſix under hydrometer proof; nor have in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, any quantity of foreign ſpirits, or Britiſh and foreign ſpirits mixed together, (except Shrub, Cherry, or Raſpberry Brandy) of a lower degree of ſtrength than as aforeſaid, upon pain of all ſuch ſpirits being forfeited and loſt, together with the packages containing the ſame.

Purchaſers are alſo to take notice, that 25 per cent. of the purchaſe-money is to be depoſited, and the ſame to be forfeited unleſs the goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of ſale.

FOR SALE

For Exportation or Ships Stores.

UPWARDS of 11,700 gallons of Foreign GENEVA,

2100 BRITISH SPIRITS,

900 Foreign BRANDY,

900 Foreign RUM,

Lying in the Exciſe Warehouſes of EDINBURGH and LEITH, are to be diſpoſed of, clear of all duties, for exportation to foreign parts, or for conſumption as ſtores on board of veſſels on foreign voyages, in caſks containing 100 gallons each at the leaſt, and in veſſels exceeding the burden of 100 tons; to be ſhipped under the like ſecurity for the due exportation or conſumption thereof as aforeſaid, as is required in the caſe of ſpirits lawfully exported or ſhipped for conſumption on ſhip board, and to be ſubject to reſeizure and recondemnation in caſe of being relanded.

Theſe Spirits may be viewed and taſted in the Exciſe Warehouſes of Edinburgh and Leith, every lawful day before the 1ſt of October next; and all perſons willing to purchaſe the whole or any part of them, are deſired, betwixt and that date, to give in their propoſals in writing, ſpecifying the kind and quantity to be purchaſed, with the price they offer for the ſame, addreſſed to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, Edinburgh, or their Secretaries; and ſuch offers as are not accepted of ſhall be kept ſecret.

By Order of the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE.

Exciſe Office, Edinburgh, 12th September 1787.

Sale of Lands in Argyleſhire.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Eſtate of KILDUSKLAND, comprehending the lands of Kilduſkland, properly ſo called, Auchindarroch, or Oakfield, Upper and Nether Bracklies, Ardriſſaig, Attichuan, and Brenfcorline, in the pariſh of South Knapdale, and county of Argyle, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Loch Fine, twenty-two miles ſouth from Inveraray, and through which the great line of road from thence to Campbelton runs.

AS ALSO, the Lands of KILMICHELL-INVERLUSSAY, in the pariſh of North Knapdale, ſituated on Loch Sween, upon the weſt coaſt of the diſtrict or diviſion of Argyle, and which joins the eſtate of Kilduſkland in the higher or muir parts of the country, lying between theſe two lochs; and likewiſe the mid ſuperiority, and feu-duty of the lands of Dail and Craiglaſs, the property of Archibald Stewart Macarthur, Eſq; lying in the ſaid pariſh of South Knapdale.

Theſe lands lie all contiguous, form a very compact eſtate and abound with game of all kinds. The lakes and arms of the ſea in the neigbbourhood afford plenty of all kinds of freſh and ſalt water fiſh. Upon the lands which are within a very few hours ſailing of Greenock, there are ſeveral falls of water, which would anſwer extremely well for turning mills, or any kind of machinery. And this eſtate, upon the whole, in point of beauty and every accommodation, can ſeldom be equalled, and ſcarce ſurpaſſed by any land property of the ſame extent and value.

Upon the eſtate of Kilduſkland, and the lands of Inverluſſay, there are extenſive natural oak, and other woods, all well incloſed, and in a very thriving condition; and on the farm of Oakfield, a conſiderable number of fine old planted trees, beſides ſeveral young plantations well incloſed, and very thriving. The courſe of the propoſed navigable canal between Loch Crinan and Loch Fine is through the low grounds of this farm, on which the opening of the canal into Loch Fine will likewiſe probably fall to be.

On the Farm of Oakfield, there is a large commodious manſion houſe and offices, which were built about eighteen years ago; ſome of the apartments in the houſe are not yet finiſhed, but the moſt part of the materials neceſſary for that purpoſe are collected, depoſited in the houſe, and ready to be applied for completing it. The purchaſer will on ſix months previous notice, be entitled to enter to the poſſeſſion of the farm of Oakfield, as well as the manſion-houſe and offices.

The preſent rent of the whole lands, including the feu-duties of Dail and Craiglaſs, and the annual returns from the weedings of the woods, is above 600 l. Sterling. But upon the expiry of the preſent leaſes, which will be in about ſeven years hence, and a very moderate expenditure in draining and incloſing ſome of the grounds, a conſiderable augmentation may with great reaſon and probability be expected.

The title-deeds of the lands, which are clear and unexceptionable, the current tacks, a rental of the whole, and ſurveys of the farms of Oakfield, and Kilmichell-Inverluſſay are to be ſeen in the hands of John Macneil, writer in Inveraray; and copies of the rental, and of the inventaries of the title deeds, and of the current leaſes, will be ſhewn by Major Campbell of Aſkomell, the proprietor, at Campbeltown, Allan Macdougall, writer to the ſignet, and George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh; to any of whom, ſuch as intend to become purchaſers, and are deſirous of further information reſpecting the premiſſes, may apply.

FRESH BEEF WANTED.

THE Whale Fiſhing Company at Dunbar want 26,000 Pounds Weight of FRESH BEEF.—The Beef to be killed at Dunbar on the firſt week of November.

Perſons willing to contract for furniſhing the above, will pleaſe ſend their propoſals in writing, ſealed, and addreſſed to the Directors of the Whale Fiſhing Company at Dunbar, betwixt and the 25th day of September inſtant.

Dunbar, 12th September 1787.

WHereas Alexander Jaffray, ſometime Farmer at Glenſide, afterwards reſiding in Stirling, by his diſpoſition and ſettlement, of date the 4th day of September 1786, granted by him in favours of ſundry truſtees, for dupoſing upon his effects, and collecting the money that might be due to him at the time of his death, and for dividing his free ſubject in manner therein mentioned; and particularly did, among other things, declare, 'That 'his ſaid Truſtees ſhould at the firſt legal term of Martinmas 'or Whitſunday after his death, (which happened in the 'month of October laſt,) pay over to the friends and relations of his deceaſed ſpouſe Ann Hodge, equally, the one 'half of his whole free ſubject, after the ſame was converted 'into caſh, deducing always firſt his juſt and lawful debts, 'ſick-bed and funeral expence, the expence of collecting the 'money, and dupoſing upon any part of his effects, with any other neceſſary expence attending the buſineſs; and, upon payment, the receivers are thereby obliged, upon their 'own expence, to grant a proper diſcharge to his ſaid aſſignees, warranting their ſafety at all hands ſo to do.'

Intimation of the above is therefore hereby given to all concerned, and that the Truſtees have now converted the defunct's ſubject into caſh, ſo far as have come to their knowledge, and are ready to pay over the ſame in terms of the before-recited clauſe, contained in ſaid ſettlement;—but, as they wiſh to pay the money with ſafety, they hereby requeſt that thoſe claiming a ſhare thereof, ſhall, betwixt and the 20th day of September current, lodge ſuch claim with David Anderſon, writer in Stirling, after which time no claims will be received; and thoſe who have already appeared, will then undoubtedly receive the money, on granting a diſcharge in terms of the ſettlement.——*Stirling, 3d September* 1787.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Truſtee and Arbiter appointed by the late Mr DAVID ORME, writer in Edinburgh, and his Creditors, having framed a ſcheme of diviſion of the reſidue of Mr Orme's funds, and pronounced his final decreet arbitral, diſtributing the ſame among the creditors, hereby *gives notice* to them, that their dividends will be ready to be paid on the 17th day of September inſtant by George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh, common agent for the creditors, to whom they are deſired to apply.

Sale of Lands in Roſs-ſhire.

To be SOLD by Public Roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon,

THE LANDS, lying in and about the towns of Fortroſe and Roſemarky, ſituated very pleaſantly along the bays of Fortroſe and Avoch, holding feu partly of the Magiſtrates of Fortroſe, and partly of Alexander Roſs, Eſq; of Cromarty. The free rent of theſe lands, converting 15 boils 2 firlots of meal at ten merks per boll, amounts to 192 l. 7 s. 10 d. Sterling; and to encourage offerers, they are now to be expoſed at the upſet price of 4200 l. Sterling, being ſomewhat leſs than twenty-two years purchaſe.

Perſons intending to purchaſe, may in the meantime apply to Mr William Keith, accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain. Colquhoun Grant, writer to the ſignet, will ſhow the title-deeds, rental, and articles of roup.

PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by auction, on Tueſday the 18th December 1787, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-houſe of Newton of Blair, and certain other Lands in the pariſhes of Blairgowrie, Rattray, Kinloch, Rattray, and Glenisla.

Theſe lands will be expoſed in whole or in the following Lots:

1*mo*, The Lands of AUCHTERALYTH, in the pariſh of Alyth, conſiſting of about 308 acres of arable land, with an extenſive and improvable paſture, of about 170 acres, and a conſiderable oak-wood. There are many deſirable ſituations for building on this farm, near the romantic banks of the Iſla, and there is marl in the near neighbourhood.

2*do*, Certain PARTS of the Barony of BAMFF, including the Lands of Creuchies in the pariſh of Blairgowrie, and the lands of Newton of Bamff, Fyal, Pitdrey, Kinkeily, and Galdſwell, with their pertinents, in the pariſh of Alyth. There are in this lot about 550 acres of arable land, and very extenſive paſture, containing many hundred acres.

3*tio*, The Lands of TULLIFERGUS and HILLOCK, in the pariſh of Bendochy, conſiſting of about 171 acres of arable land, and about 270 acres of paſture grounds.

4*to*, MIDDLE DRIMMY, ſituated on the Ericht, the banks of which are covered with natural wood, with the pendicles of Moſſend and Alnakuih in the pariſh of Rattray, conſiſting of about 93 acres of arable land, with 162 acres of paſture-ground.

5*to*, The Lands and Barony of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-houſe of Newton of Blair, and village of Blairgowrie, including alſo the Lands of Maws, with their pertinents. The premiſes conſiſt of about 771 acres of arable land and above 1000 acres of paſture and muir grounds, upon which are very extenſive and thriving young plantations, together alſo with the vice patronage of the Church of Blair, and the ſalmon-fiſhing of the Keath on the river Ericht, which for ſome miles forms the eaſtern boundary of theſe eſtates, all lying in the ſaid pariſh of Blairgowrie.

The ſituation of Newton is particularly deſirable; it commands a beautiful view of Strathmore, and of the rivers Tay, Iſla, and Ericht, on the banks of which laſt there are natural woods, and many picturesque ſcenes. Every kind of ſport may be had in great perfection.—There is a great quantity of game.—It is a good hunting country, and the rod fiſhing for ſalmon on the Ericht is very remarkable.

There is a conſiderable tract of flat land along the river Ericht, upon which an extenſive manufacture, requiring great command of water, might be eſtabliſhed, as an aqueduct could be brought off the river at a high level, and at a ſmall expence; and there are ſeveral populous villages in the neighbourhood.—The houſe is a ſubſtantial old houſe, lately repaired; and, at a ſmall expence, might be made commodious for a genteel family.

6*to*, The FOREST of ALYTH, with the property and ſuperiority Lands thereto belonging, including the lands of Watersheall and Craighead, lying in the pariſh of Alyth; as alſo, the lands of Drumflognies or Drumheads, lying in the pariſh of Glenisla, and ſhire of Forfar.

Theſe lands conſiſt of about 159 acres of arable land, and 870 of paſture grounds, beſides the owner's intereſt as proprietor in and ſuperior of the Foreſt of Alyth, containing between 5000 and 6000 acres of paſture, muir, and heath grounds abounding in game, and well adapted for ſheep farms.

All the lands, except Lot I. hold of the Crown, and are let at very low rents.—Moſt of the farms are in a ſtate of nature, and are capable of very great improvement, being all within the reach of marl, and lie about fifteen miles from Perth and Dundee, and about three miles from Cupar Angus, a good market, and a poſt town.

For particulars apply to Mr Græme clerk to the ſignet, Nicolſon's Square, in whoſe hands ſurveys and rent-rolls of the premiſſes may be ſeen.

The Baron Officer at Blairgowrie will ſhow the lands.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Eſtate of Weſter Softlaw,

within one mile and a half of Kelſo, in the pariſh of Kelſo, and ſhire of Roxburgh, which conſiſts of 600 acres, all incloſed and ſubdivided into thirty parks, with dykes, double ditches, and double hedges, clean and thriving; the whole well-watered, lately improved, and in a high ſtate of cultivation; holding of the Crown, and affords nearly two freehold qualifications. There are two extenſive belts of planting along the eaſt and weſt ſide, beſides two other runs of planting about the middle of the lands, and ſeveral clumps and angles in other parts of the eſtate, all well fenced, and in a thriving condition. The eſtate commands an extenſive and rich proſpect of the lower part of Tiviotdale, and the country on both ſides of the Tweed, from Melroſe to Berwick.

The manſion houſe, ſituated in the centre, contains drawing room, dining room, breakfaſt parlour, twelve bed-chambers, and two kitchens; beſides rooms for ſervants, with cellars, milk-houſe, larder, and other conveniencies. There is alſo a coach-houſe, ſtables for twenty four horſes, barns and granary, with a garden and two nurſeries, well ſtocked with fruit-trees, ſhrubs, &c. Likewiſe, on the weſt ſide of the eſtate, there is a farm-houſe, with a large barn, and other offices; and, on the eaſt ſide, a ſmith's ſhop, and two houſes fit for the accommodation of artificers or labourers. Theſe laſt are ſituated on the turnpike road from Kelſo to Newcaſtle, in a proper ſituation for ſeuing. All the houſes and offices, being new built, are in good repair.

The grieve at Softlaw will ſhew the lands, and whoever chuſes to purchaſe may apply to the proprietor at Softlaw Tower; and the entry will be made agreeable to the purchaſer.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Galloway.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 20th day of November 1787, between the hours of five and eight in the afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of NEWLAW, and others, lying within the pariſhes of Rerwick and Kirkcudbright, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, to be expoſed in the eight ſeveral lots, & at the reſpective upſet prices after mentioned.

Lands in the Pariſh of Rerwick.

LOT I. The Seventeen-merk Land of old extent of NEWLAW, and the Lands of MONKSMUIR, comprehending the Farms of Newlaw and Clonrig, and Abbey Lands and Houſes, with the Teinds and Multures of the ſame. The free proven rent is 291 l. 2 s. and the proven value, at twenty-four years purchaſe, (which is to be the upſet price) is - - L. 6986 8 0

Theſe lands, including the teinds, hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Ceſs-books of the ſtewartry at 440 l. Scots.

There is a good deal of natural wood, and thriving plantations, and a valuable orchard of young fruit trees on the lands in this lot.

LOT II. The Lands of BALMANGAN, with the Miln, Miln-lands, and Multures. The free proven rent is 34 l. 8 s. 3 d. 5-12ths; and the proven value, at twenty-four years purchaſe, is - 825 18 10

Theſe lands alſo hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the ſtewartry at 50 l. Scots.

LOT III. The Six-merk Lend of NETHER RERWICK, alias REDDICK, with the pertinents. The proven rent is 155 l. 7 s. 9 d. 10-12ths. And the proven value, at twenty-four years purchaſe thereof, is 3729 7 8

Theſe lands alſo hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the ſtewartry at 130 l. Scots.

There is ſome old wood, with ſeveral thriving plantations, and an orchard of fruit trees on the lands in this lot.

LOT IV. That Part of the Five merk Land of AIRDS, of old extent, with the pertinents, poſſeſſed by William Machrair. The free proven rent is 37 l. 13 s. 11 d. 11-12ths. And the proven value, at twenty four years purchaſe, is - - 904 15 10

The lands of Airds alſo hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the ſtewartry at 110 l. Scots.

LOT V. The Lands of BALCARRIE, with the teinds thereof, and part of Airds laid in thereto, as poſſeſſed by Thomas Clark and others. The free proven rent is 52 l. 8 s. 10 d. 6-12ths. And the proven value, at twenty-four years purchaſe thereof, is - - - 1258 13 4

The lands of Balcarrie and teinds hold blench of Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton, for payment of One Penny Scots, if aſked only; and the lands of Airds hold of the Crown, as above mentioned.

N. B. There is a feu duty of 10 s. 7½ d. payable out of the tiends of Balcarrie, which has been diſcovered ſince the proven rental of theſe lands was made up.

LOT VI. The Three merk Land of NETHER LINKENS, with the pertinents. The free proven rent is 43 l. 10 s. 3 d. 10-12ths. And the proven value, at twenty-four years purchaſe, is - - 1044 7 8

Theſe lands alſo hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the ſtewartry at 60 l. Scots.

LOT VII. The Four-merk Land of OVER HAZLEFIELD. The free proven rent is 138 l. 5 s. 5 d. 4-12ths. And the proven value, at twenty-four years purchaſe, is - - - 3318 10 8

Theſe lands likewiſe hold of the Crown. There is no miniſters ſtipend payable for them. They are valued in the ceſs-books of the ſtewartry at 90 l. Scots.

The whole of the lands lie along the Galloway coaſt, ſome of them by the ſeaſide. They command pleaſant and extenſive views of the Solway Frith, Iſle of Man, and Engliſh coaſts. The grounds are in general of the beſt quality, capable of great improvement, for which they lie moſt convenient, and alſo for the exportation of produce.

Pariſh of Kirkcudbright.

LOT VIII. A HOUSE STEAD and YARD, lying in the burgh of Kirkcudbright. The proven rent is 14 s. 6 d. and the proven value, at twenty-four years purchaſe thereof, is - - 18 2 6

Theſe ſubjects hold burgage of the burgh of Kirkcudbright, for the ſervices of the burgh uſed and wont.

Total, L. 18,086 4 2

There is a tack of the teinds of the lands contained in lots 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th, from the deans of the Chapel Royal, current till Martinmas 1790, to the benefit of which the purchaſers of theſe lots will be entitled, and the rental of Lot II. riſes 9 l. 19 s. 6 d after Whitſunday 1788. The rental of ſundry other lots riſes conſiderably during the currency of the preſent leaſes.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, with plans and meaſurements of the eſtate of Newlaw, and others are to be ſeen in the office of Mr Alexander Stevenſon, depute clerk of Seſſion. And perſons wanting further information may apply to Hugh Corrie writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale, or to Commiſſary Goldie of Dunfries, the factor.

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